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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:50:59 ON 20 OCT 2001)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:51:06 ON 20 OCT 2001
                E GEMIFLOXACIN/CN
L1            2 S E3-E4

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:51:36 ON 20 OCT 2001
L2          126 S L1
L3            2 S L2 AND MYCOPLASM? AND BACTERIA? AND UREAPLASMA?
L4            2 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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=> e gemifloxacin/cn
E1            1     GEMICHALCONE C/CN
E2            1     GEMIDE/CN
E3            1 --> GEMIFLOXACIN/CN
E4            1     GEMIFLOXACIN MESYLATE/CN
E5            1     GEMIN A/CN
E6            1     GEMIN B/CN
E7            1     GEMIN C/CN
E8            1     GEMIN D/CN
E9            2     GEMIN E/CN
E10           1     GEMIN E (A FORM)/CN
E11           1     GEMIN E (B FORM)/CN
E12           1     GEMIN F/CN

=> s e3-e4
              1 GEMIFLOXACIN/CN
              1 "GEMIFLOXACIN MESYLATE"/CN
L1            2 (GEMIFLOXACIN/CN OR "GEMIFLOXACIN MESYLATE"/CN)

=> d l1 1 2

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 2  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN   210353-53-0  REGISTRY
CN   1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 7-[(4Z)-3-(aminomethyl)-4-
     (methoxyimino)-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-,
     monomethanesulfonate (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Gemifloxacin mesylate
CN   LB 20304a
CN   SB 265805S
FS   STEREOSEARCH
DR   204519-65-3, 214346-13-1
MF   C18 H20 F N5 O4 . C H4 O3 S
SR   CA
LC   STN Files:   BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, DDFU, DRUGPAT, DRUGU,
       DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IPA, SYNTHLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL

     CM   1

     CRN  175463-14-6
     CMF  C18 H20 F N5 O4
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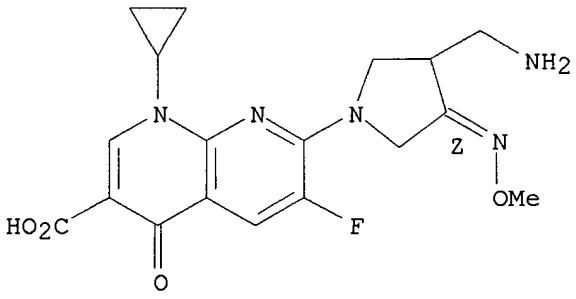
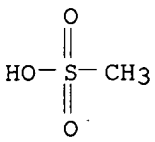
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

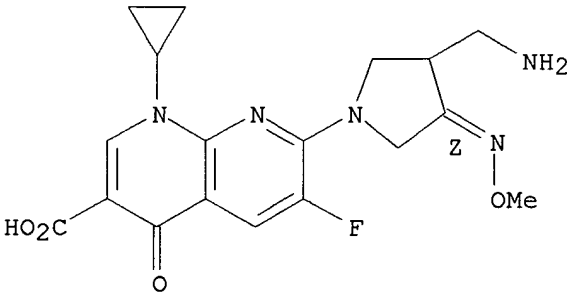
CRN 75-75-2
CMF C H4 O3 S



49 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
49 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 175463-14-6 REGISTRY
CN 1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 7-[(4Z)-3-(aminomethyl)-4-(methoxyimino)-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN **Gemifloxacin**
CN LB 20304
CN SB 265805
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 204519-64-2, 210353-52-9, 214346-11-9
MF C18 H20 F N5 O4
CI COM
SR CA
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CBNB, DDFU, DRUGNL, DRUGPAT, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IPA, MEDLINE, PHAR, SYNTHLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL

Double bond geometry as shown.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

75 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
76 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

09/853,854

=> file caplus, uspatfull

Delacroix

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:50:59 ON 20 OCT 2001)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:51:06 ON 20 OCT 2001
               E GEMIFLOXACIN/CN
L1             2 S E3-E4

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:51:36 ON 20 OCT 2001

=> s l1
L2          126 L1

=> s l2 and mycoplasm? and bacteria? and ureaplasma?
L3            2 L2 AND MYCOPLASM? AND BACTERIA? AND UREAPLASMA?

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4            2 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l4 abs ibib kwic hitstr 1 2

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AB   This invention relates, in part, to newly identified methods of using
     quinolone antibiotics, particularly a gemifloxacin compd. against certain
     bacteria, esp. pathogenic bacteria.
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:167806  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          134:188189
TITLE:                    Methods of use of fluoroquinolone compounds against
                          bacteria
INVENTOR(S):              Ambler, Jane E.; Amyes, Sebastian G.; Andrews,
                          Jennifer Mary; Appelbaum, Peter C.; Barker, Phillippa
                          J.; Beach, Mondel L.; Berry, Valerie Joan; Briand,
                          Jacques; Broskey, John P.; et al.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Smithkline Beechman Corporation, USA; Smithkline
                          Beecham P.L.C.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 303 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.   DATE
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     WO 2001015695      A1   20010308       WO 2000-US23883   20000831
         W:  AE, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, BZ, CA, CN, CZ, DZ, EE, GE, GH, GM,
             HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG,
             MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
             US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
             DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
             CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   US 1999-151834   P  19990901
                                         US 1999-151835   P  19990901
                                         US 1999-151836   P  19990901
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US 1999-151837	P	19990901
US 1999-151917	P	19990901
US 1999-151960	P	19990901
US 1999-153884	P	19990914
US 1999-154115	P	19990914
US 1999-155148	P	19990922
US 1999-155149	P	19990922
US 1999-155150	P	19990922
US 1999-155338	P	19990922
US 1999-155340	P	19990922
US 1999-155344	P	19990922
US 1999-155346	P	19990922
US 1999-155347	P	19990922
US 1999-155348	P	19990922
US 1999-155349	P	19990922
US 1999-155358	P	19990922
US 1999-155359	P	19990922
US 1999-155360	P	19990922
US 1999-155379	P	19990922
US 1999-155380	P	19990922
US 1999-155381	P	19990922
US 1999-155382	P	19990922
US 1999-155383	P	19990922
US 1999-155384	P	19990922
US 1999-155391	P	19990922
US 1999-155392	P	19990922
US 1999-155393	P	19990922
US 1999-155394	P	19990922
US 1999-155395	P	19990922
US 1999-155868	P	19990924
US 1999-155869	P	19990924
US 1999-155957	P	19990924

TI Methods of use of fluoroquinolone compounds against **bacteria**

AB This invention relates, in part, to newly identified methods of using quinolone antibiotics, particularly a gemifloxacin compd. against certain **bacteria**, esp. pathogenic **bacteria**.

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA gyrases; quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

IT Biological transport
(drug, efflux; quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

IT Gene, microbial
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gyrA; quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

IT Gene, microbial
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gyrB; quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

IT Metabolism
(of pneumococcal pathogenic **bacteria**; quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

IT Gene, microbial
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(parC; quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against

bacteria)
IT Gene, microbial
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(parE; quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)
IT Acinetobacter
Acinetobacter anitratum
Acinetobacter baumannii
Acinetobacter calcoaceticus
Acinetobacter lwoffii
Actinomyces israelii
Actinomyces odontolyticus
Anaerobiospirillum succiniciproducens
Anaerobiospirillum thomasii
Antibacterial agents
Bacillus (bacterium genus)
Bacteroides
Bacteroides fragilis
Bacteroides tectum
Bacteroides ureolyticus
Bilophila wadsworthia
Bordetella bronchiseptica
Bordetella parapertussis
Bordetella pertussis
Burkholderia cepacia
Campylobacter gracilis
Chlamydia pneumoniae
Citrobacter freundii
Clostridium clostridioforme
Clostridium difficile
Clostridium innocuum
Clostridium perfringens
Clostridium ramosum
Corynebacterium
Drug resistance
Enterobacter
Enterobacter aerogenes
Enterobacter cloacae
Enterobacteriaceae
Enterococcus
Enterococcus faecalis
Enterococcus faecium
Escherichia coli
Finegoldia magna
Fluoribacter bozemanae
Fluoribacter dumoffii
Fluoribacter gormanii
Fusobacterium gonidiaformans
Fusobacterium mortiferum
Fusobacterium naviforme
Fusobacterium necrogenes
Fusobacterium necrophorum
Fusobacterium nucleatum
Fusobacterium nucleatum animalis
Fusobacterium russii
Fusobacterium ulcerans
Fusobacterium varium

Gram-negative **bacteria**
Granulicatella adiacens
Haemophilus
Haemophilus influenzae
Haemophilus parainfluenzae
Klebsiella
Klebsiella oxytoca
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Legionella feeleii
Legionella jordanis
Legionella longbeachae
Legionella oakridgensis
Legionella pneumophila
Legionella sainthelensi
Legionella wadsworthii
Moraxella catarrhalis
Morganella morganii
Mycoplasma fermentans
Mycoplasma genitalium
Mycoplasma hominis
Mycoplasma penetrans
Mycoplasma pneumoniae
Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Neisseria meningitidis
Pathogenic **bacteria**
Peptostreptococcus
Peptostreptococcus anaerobius
Peptostreptococcus asaccharolyticus
Peptostreptococcus micros
Peptostreptococcus prevotii
Porphyromonas asaccharolytica
Porphyromonas cangingivalis
Porphyromonas canoris
Porphyromonas cansulci
Porphyromonas circumdentaria
Porphyromonas gingivalis
Porphyromonas levii
Porphyromonas macacae
Prevotella bivia
Prevotella buccae
Prevotella heparinolytica
Prevotella intermedia
Prevotella loescheii
Prevotella melaninogenica
Prevotella oris
Proteus (bacterium)
Proteus mirabilis
Proteus vulgaris
Providencia
Providencia stuartii
Pseudomonadaceae
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Ralstonia pickettii
Salmonella
Serratia
Staphylococcus
Staphylococcus aureus

Staphylococcus epidermidis
Staphylococcus saprophyticus
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia
Streptococcus
Streptococcus agalactiae
Streptococcus anginosus
Streptococcus bovis
Streptococcus milleri
Streptococcus mutans
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Streptococcus pyogenes
Tatlockia micdadei
Ureaplasma urealyticum
Veillonella
(quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

IT Antibiotics
(quinolone; quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

IT Streptococcus
(.beta.-hemolytic; quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

IT 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(and resistance; quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

IT 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 55268-75-2, Cefuroxime 63527-52-6, Cefotaxime 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 100490-36-6, Tosufloxacin 100986-85-4, Levofloxacin 119914-60-2, Grepafloxacin 147059-72-1, Trovafloxacin **175463-14-6**, Gemifloxacin **210353-53-0**, Gemifloxacin mesylate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

IT 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-33-6, Penicillin G, biological studies 69-53-4, Ampicillin 114-07-8, Erythromycin 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 443-48-1, Metronidazole 564-25-0, Doxycycline 723-46-6, Sulfamethoxazole 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 8064-90-2, Co-trimoxazole 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 64221-86-9, Imipenem 79198-29-1 79350-37-1, Cefixime 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 105956-97-6, Clinafloxacin 110871-86-8, Sparfloxacin 112811-59-3, Gatifloxacin 127254-12-0, Sitafloxacin 151096-09-2, Moxifloxacin **175463-14-6D**, Gemifloxacin, derivs.
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

IT 144941-31-1, Topoisomerase IV
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

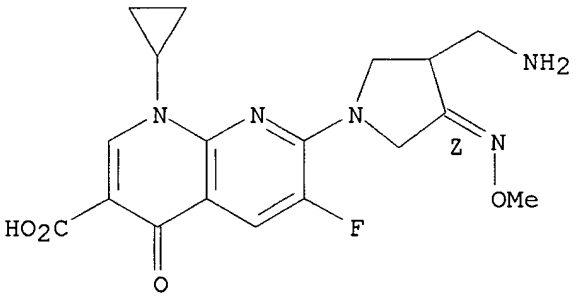
IT 1406-05-9, Penicillin

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (resistance to; quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

IT **175463-14-6**, Gemifloxacin **210353-53-0**, Gemifloxacin mesylate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)

RN 175463-14-6 CAPLUS
CN 1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 7-[(4Z)-3-(aminomethyl)-4-(methoxyimino)-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 210353-53-0 CAPLUS
CN 1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 7-[(4Z)-3-(aminomethyl)-4-(methoxyimino)-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-, monomethanesulfonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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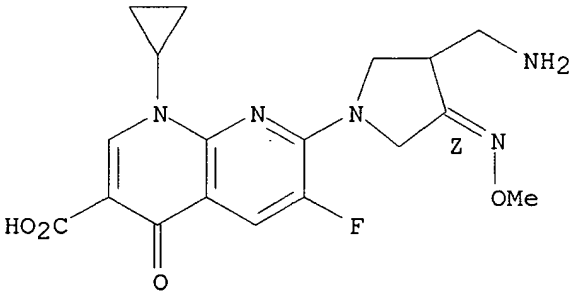
CRN 175463-14-6
CMF C18 H20 F N5 O4

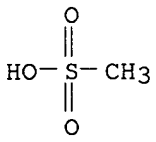
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

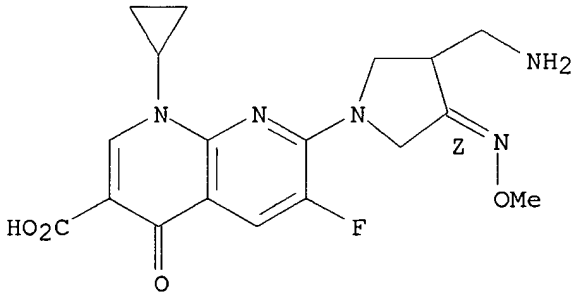
CRN 75-75-2

CMF C H4 O3 S



IT **175463-14-6D**, Gemifloxacin, derivs.
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(quinolone antibiotics, esp. gemifloxacin compds., against **bacteria**)
RN 175463-14-6 CAPLUS
CN 1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 7-[(4Z)-3-(aminomethyl)-4-(methoxyimino)-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



REFERENCE COUNT: 3
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Hardy, D; J Antimicrob Chemother 1999, V44(Suppl A), P146
(2) Heaton, V; J Antimicrob Chemother 1999, V44(Suppl A), P140
(3) King, A; J Antimicrob Chemother 1999, V44(Suppl A), P147

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL
AB This invention relates, in part, to newly identified methods of using quinolone antibiotics, particularly a gemifloxacin compound against certain pathogenic **bacteria**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:112336 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods of use of antimicrobial compounds against pathogenic amycoplasma **bacteria**
INVENTOR(S): Crabb, Donna M., Birmingham, AL, United States
Duffy, Lynn B., Birmingham, AL, United States
Searcy, Karen B., Birmingham, AL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SmithKline Beecham Corporation, Philadelphia, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

09/853,854

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6262071	B1	20010717
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-399855		19990921 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-141455	19990629 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Weddington, Kevin E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Gimmi, Edward R., Henderson, Loretta J., Kinzig, Charles M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 254
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Methods of use of antimicrobial compounds against pathogenic amycoplasma **bacteria**

AB This invention relates, in part, to newly identified methods of using quinolone antibiotics, particularly a gemifloxacin compound against certain pathogenic **bacteria**.

SUMM This invention relates, in part, to newly identified methods of using quinolone antibiotics, particularly a gemifloxacin compound against **Mycoplasma bacteria**, such as Mycolplasma pneumoniae.

SUMM Quinolones have been shown to be effective to varying degrees against a range of **bacterial** pathogens. However, as diseases caused by these pathogens are on the rise, there exists a need for antimicrobial compounds that. . .

SUMM Provided herein is a significant discovery made using a gemifloxacin compound against **Mycoplasma**, demonstrating the activity of the gemifloxacin compound used was superior to a number of quinolones as described in more detail herein. Germifloxacin compounds are valuable compounds for the treatment of **bacterial** infection caused by a range of **Mycoplasma** pathogens, including those resistant to usual oral therapy, thereby filling an unmet medical need.

SUMM An object of the invention is a method for modulating metabolism of pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria** comprising the step of contacting pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria** with an antibacterially effective amount of a composition comprising a quinolone, particularly a gemifloxacin compound, or an antibacterially effective derivative. . .

SUMM A further object of the invention is a method wherein said pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria** is selected from the group consisting of: **Mycoplasma** pneumoniae, M. hominis, M. fermentans, M. genitaliun, M. penetrans and **Ureaplasma** urealyticum.

SUMM Also provided by the invention is a method of treating or preventing a **bacterial** infection by pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria** comprising the step of administering an antibacterially effective amount of a composition comprising a quinolone, particularly a gemifloxacin compound to a mammal suspected of having or being at risk of having an infection with pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria**.

SUMM A preferred method is provided wherein said modulating metabolism is inhibiting growth of said **bacteria** or killing said **bacteria**.

SUMM A further preferred method is provided wherein said contacting said **bacteria** comprises the further step of introducing said composition into a mammal, particularly a human.

SUMM Further preferred methods are provided by the invention wherein said **bacteria** is selected from the group consisting of: **Mycoplasma** pneumoniae, M. hominis, M. fermentans, M. genitalium, M. penetrans and **Ureaplasma** urealyticum.

DETD . . . among other things, methods for using a composition comprising a quinolone, particularly a gemifloxacin compound against a range of pathogenic **bacteria**.

DETD . . . of a gemifloxacin compound, as well as other new quinolones and macrolides using low-passaged clinical isolates and type strains of **Mycoplasma** species commonly found in the respiratory and urogenital tract of humans. Organisms used in the analyses included **Mycoplasma** pneumoniae (MPN), M. homonis (Mh), M. fermentans (Mf), M. genitalium (Mg), M. penetrans (Mp) and **Ureaplasma** urealyticum (Uu). Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs) were determined using a micro-broth dilution method. Assays for **Ureaplasma** urealyticum were performed in 10B media and all other **mycoplasma** assays were carried out in SP4 medium. Comparator drugs, to which gemifloxacin was compared, as well as also being useful. . .

DETD The invention provides a method for modulating metabolism of pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria**. Skilled artisans can readily choose pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria** or patients infected with or suspected to be infected with these organisms to practice the methods of the invention. Alternatively, the **bacteria** useful in the methods of the invention may be those described herein.

DETD . . . provision of a composition comprising a gemifloxacin compound to a human patient in need of such composition or directly to **bacteria** in culture medium or buffer.

DETD For example, when contacting a human patient or contacting said **bacteria** in a human patient or in vitro, the compositions comprising a quinolone, particularly a gemifloxacin compound, preferably pharmaceutical compositions may. . .

DETD . . . and compostions of the methods of the invention may be employed alone or in conjunction with other compounds, such as **bacterial** efflux pump inhibtor compounds or antibiotic compounds, particularly non-quinolone compounds, e.g., beta-lactam antibiotic compounds.

DETD . . . are within the scope of this invention. It is preferred that the dosage is selected to modulate metabolism of the **bacteria** in such a way as to inhibit or stop growth of said **bacteria** or by killing said **bacteria**. The skilled artisan may identify this amount as provided herein as well as using other methods known in the art,. . .

DETD . . . a gemifloxacin compound or composition of the invention may be administered by injection to achieve a systemic effect against relevant **bacteria**, preferably a pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria**, shortly before insertion of an in-dwelling device. Treatment may be continued after surgery during the in-body time of the device. In addition, the composition could also be used to broaden perioperative cover for any surgical technique to prevent **bacterial** wound infections caused by or related to pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria**.

DETD . . . used in the methods of this invention may be used generally as a wound treatment agent to prevent adhesion of **bacteria** to

matrix proteins, particularly pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria**, exposed in wound tissue and for prophylactic use in dental treatment as an alternative to, or in conjunction with, antibiotic. . .

DETD Also provided by the invention is a method of treating or preventing a **bacterial** infection by pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria** comprising the step of administering an antibacterially effective amount of a composition comprising a quinolone, particularly a gemifloxacin compound to a mammal, preferably a human, suspected of having or being at risk of having an infection with pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria**.

DETD While a preferred object of the invention provides a method wherein said pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria** is selected from the group consisting of: **Mycoplasma** pneumoniae, M. hominis, M. fermentans, M. genitalium, M. penetrans and **Ureaplasma** urealyticum. Other pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria** may also be included in the methods. The skilled artisan may identify these organisms as provided herein as well as. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method for modulating metabolism of pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria** comprising the step of contacting pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria** with an antibacterially effective amount of a composition comprising a gemifloxacin compound, or antibacterially effective derivatives thereof.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said pathogenic **Mycoplasma bacteria** is a member of the genus **Mycoplasma**.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein said modulating metabolism is inhibiting growth of said **bacteria**.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein said modulating metabolism is killing said **bacteria**.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein said contacting said **bacteria** comprises the further step of introducing said composition into a mammal.

7. The method of claim 2 wherein said **bacteria** is selected from the group consisting of: **Mycoplasma** hominis and **Mycoplasma** fermentans.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein said **bacteria** is a member of the genus **Ureaplasma**.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein said **bacteria** is **Ureaplasma** urealyticum.

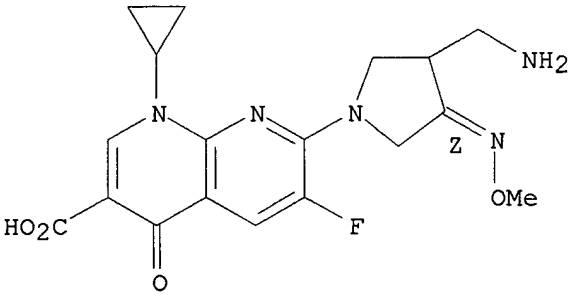
10. The method of claim 2 wherein said **bacteria** is selected from the group consisting of: **Mycoplasma** pneuoniae, **Mycoplasma** genitalium, and **Mycoplasma** penetrans.

IT **175463-14-6D**, Gemifloxacin, derivs.
(methods of use of gemifloxacin and other fluoroquinolones against bacteria)

IT **175463-14-6D**, Gemifloxacin, derivs.
(methods of use of gemifloxacin and other fluoroquinolones against

bacteria)
RN 175463-14-6 USPATFULL
CN 1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 7-[(4Z)-3-(aminomethyl)-4-(methoxyimino)-1-pyrrolidinyl]-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:50:59 ON 20 OCT 2001)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:51:06 ON 20 OCT 2001
E GEMIFLOXACIN/CN
L1 2 S E3-E4

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:51:36 ON 20 OCT 2001
L2 126 S L1
L3 2 S L2 AND MYCOPLASM? AND BACTERIA? AND UREAPLASMA?
L4 2 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> file stnguide

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
1	IS&R	L1	1	("6262071").PN.	USPAT	2001/10/20 17:48			0
2	BRS	L2	1	gemifloxacin$	USPAT	2001/10/20 17:49			0